

GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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Rates of Advertising.

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1 column	2	5	9	15	21	28
1 column	4	6	9	12	15	18
1 column	7	10	15	20	25	30

Twelve lines or less (Minton) make 1 square.
Business Cards, not exceeding six lines, \$5.00
Advertisements unaccompanied with written
or verbal directions, will be published until
ordered out, and charged for. When a post-
script is added to an advertisement, the whole
will be charged, the same as for the first insertion.
Letters relating to business, to receive atten-
tion, must be addressed to the Publishers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Curtis W. Gray, Sheriff of Ottawa
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

James P. Scott, Clerk and Register
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office
at the Court House.

Timothy Fletcher, Treasurer of
Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office at
the Court House.

Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each Month.

J. D. Vandervoort, Justice of the
Peace and Land Agent. Office in his new build-
ing, opposite the Post-Office, Washington St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

James Sawyer, County Surveyor.
Post-Office Address: Eastmanville, Ottawa
County, Mich.

Wm. H. Parks, Attorney and Coun-
selor at Law. Office on Washington Street, op-
posite 1st Cong. Church.

Atwood & Akeley, Counselors at
Law. Office, 2nd door above the News Office,
Washington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Grosvenor Reed, Attorney and
Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
Office, Washington street, first door East of
the Hardware store.

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office at his residence, Washington street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Henry Griffin, Druggist, Commis-
sion Merchant and General Agent. Corner of
Washington and 1st Street.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferryburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

William Wallace, Greaser and Pro-
vision Merchant. One door below the Post
Office, Washington Street.

Cutler, Warts & Stedman, Deal-
ers in General Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath. Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Rhodes & Co., Wholesale and Retail
Grocers, Provisions and Feed Dealers, First
Street, Grand Haven.

Jas. Patterson, Dealer in Newspa-
pers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery,
Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles,
Nuts, &c. First door below Griffin's Drug
Store, Washington Street.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Taylor, Dealer
in Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
next door to the Drug Store.

J. & F. W. Fechheimer, Merchant
Tailors, Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and
Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings &c. At the Post-Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven.

Porters & Mathison, Manufactur-
ers of and Dealers in Clothing Goods. No. 16,
Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ferry & Co., Manufacturers of Lum-
ber, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c., and Dealers
in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions, Shin-
gle Bolts and Shingles. Ferryville, White
River, Mich.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shin-
gles, Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fice, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
236, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Boat & Shoe Manufacturing and Re-
pairing Shop**, (up stairs,) over Wallace's
Store. Washington Street, Grand Haven.
E. KISSKY, Foreman. B. C. F.

Wm. Bentley's Billiard Saloon, (up
stairs,) second door East of the Ottawa House,
Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

E. W. Lewis, Proprietor of the Cot-
tage Saloon, is now prepared to serve up, on
short notice, Warm Meals, Oyster Stews, Pige-
Foot, Sardines, &c., &c. Saloon, near Singer's
Hall, Mill Point, Mich.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:*

The Constitution makes it the duty of
the Governor, at the close of his official
term, to give to the next Legislature "in-
formation by message of the condition of
the State." I have the honor, therefore,
in compliance with its requirements, of
making this communication to you.

The receipts into the State Treasury
during the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30,
1858, were as follows:

Balance of cash in Treasury Dec. 1,
1857, \$158,642 70

GENERAL FUND.

From delinquent taxes, \$226,392 19
" specific taxes, 166,261 44
" other sources, 8,002 72
" new bonds, 266,000 00

Total, \$666,656 35

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

From sale of lands and U. S.

5 per cents, \$2,297 28

TRUST FUNDS.

From sales of University,
Primary and Normal School

lands, \$22,573 91

From swamp lands, 62,897 67

" Asylum lands and in-
terest, 2,933 11

From State building lands, 1,069 32

Total, \$89,474 01

For Int. on part paid Uni-
versity land certificates, 19,221 45

Int. on part paid Primary
School land certificates, 68,467 64

Int. on part paid Normal
School land certificates, 3,042 14

Int. on part paid Swamp
land certificates, 4,614 06

From Sault Ste Marie Can-
al tolls, 8,947 42

Total, \$1,024,363 05

EXPENDITURES.

GENERAL FUND.

For expenses of sales, refund-
ed to counties, redemp-
tions refunded, &c., \$112,873 08

For salaries, expenses and
appropriations, 176,235 51

For taking up and canceling
bonds (University), 99,000 00

For payment of interest on
State indebtedness, 9,510 00

Total, \$397,618 59

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

For payment of interest on
State indebtedness, \$122,559 60

For payment of bonds, treas-
ury notes, outstanding war-
rants and exchange, 5,649 33

For payment of D. & P. R.
R. bonds, \$97,000 00

Total, \$225,208 93

TRUST FUNDS.

For support of University,
For Primary School Appor-
tionment, 107,569 89

For Asylum appropriations, 59,500 00

For expenses of Normal School
lands, 6,998 49

For erroneous sales of land
and interest refunded, and
expenses of advertising
and appraising forfeited
lands, 1,624 45

M. C. R. R. deposits refund-
ed, 40 00

Balance cash on hand Nov.
30, 1858, 176,347 20

Total, \$1,024,363 05

It will be perceived that the aggregate
of receipts and expenditures is largely in-
creased by including bonds to the amount
of \$266,000 00, which have been issued
in conformity to the law of January 30,
1858, all but \$50,000 00 of which were
to redeem the outstanding bonds of the
State, which fell due on the 1st of July
last, and on the 1st of January instant.

The conditions of the law, for the issue
of these bonds, have been faithfully com-
plied with, and bonds to the amount of
\$196,000 00 have been redeemed and
canceled, and provision made for the re-
demption of \$20,000 00 which fell due
on the 1st of January instant. It is grati-
fying, also, to be able to state that the
credit of the State is in a high condition;
and that while the bonds of the States of
Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and several
other States, were below par, we were
able to negotiate these bonds at a premi-
um.

It will also be noticed that other large
amounts of money, as the interest on the

University and School lands, constitute
no part of the revenue of the State, but
that the Treasury is simply made the
agent for their receipt and disbursement.

The receipts into the Treasury for deli-
quent taxes upon non-resident lands,
have been largely increased over the last
year. This is to be attributed mainly to
the able decision of the Supreme Court,
which has rendered hopeless the efforts of
that class of property holders to avoid
their just proportion of the public expen-
ses. If this just decision had not been
made, or if the Court had arrived at a
different conclusion, the Treasury would
have been greatly embarrassed, and the
resident tax payers subjected to an incon-
venient, if not insupportable burden.

The State indebtedness, for which bonds
have been issued, is as follows:

Penitentiary bonds, due Janu-
ary 1, 1859, \$ 20,000 00

Penitentiary bonds due in
1860, 40,000 00

Internal Improvement War-
rant bonds, 50 00

Full paid five million loan
bonds, due January, 1863, 177,000 00

Adjusted bonds due January,
1863, 1,726,685 00

The part paid five million
loan bonds when funded,
will amount to, 104,142 60

Outstanding Int. Imp. War-
rants, 3,752 07

New bonds issued in July
last, due 1878, 266,000 00

Total, \$2,337,629 67

The average amount of cash
in the Treasury, for the
four years next preceding
Dec. 1, 1854, was, \$285,536 06

The amount of interest re-
ceived for the use of the
same, was, 1,553 88

The average amount of cash
in the Treasury for the four
years next preceding De-
cember 1, 1858, was, 309,858 27

The amount of interest re-
ceived for the use of the
same was, 67,465 25

No provision was ever made previous
to 1855, to prevent the constant increase
of the public debt, by reason of the ac-
cumulated interest on the unadjusted por-
tion of the five million loan, and although
there was an average in the Treasury of
\$285,000, yet the interest upon that loan
unpaid was yearly increasing the princi-
pal of our public debt, until it had reach-
ed the sum of \$965,650 83.

The following is a statement of inter-
est annually accruing on the "unrecog-
nized" (part paid) 5,000,000 loan bonds,
by reason of the accumulation of interest
and its incorporation into the Adjusted
Bonds:

The amount issued May,
1838, known as "Unrecog-
nized Bonds," is \$3,818,-
000 00; on which the
State received only \$955,-
900 24; the annual inter-
est on this amt. would be, \$57,357 60

But the Adjusted Bonds,
when all the part paid
bonds outstanding are call-
ed in, will amt. to \$1,921,-
611 07; upon which amt.
interest will amt. to, 115,296 65

An excess over the former
amt. of interest upon the
interest incorporated into
the Adjusted Bonds—viz:
Int. on \$965,650 83, 57,939 95

The Legislature of 1855, upon my re-
commendation, passed an act requiring
these part paid bonds to be surrendered
for adjustment, or that the interest should
stop. It will be perceived that most of
them have been returned, and new bonds
at the adjusted rate have been issued in
their stead. At that time the public
debt had reached its maximum, and from
that period the surplus moneys on hand
in the Treasury, have been applied to its
reduction.

The total amt. of State debt
on Dec. 1, 1850, was, \$2,488,498 66

On Dec. 1, 1854, it was, 2,331,545 70

It had therefore increased, in
the four years next pre-
ceding my administration, 43,47 04

Total State indebtedness,
Dec. 1, 1854, 2,331,545 70

Total State indebtedness,
Nov. 30, 1858, 2,337,629 67

From which is to be deduct-
ed bonds redeemed, Jan.
1, instant, 20,000 00

Total, \$2,317,629 67

Diminution in 4 years,
213,916 03

For more minute particulars in refer-
ence to the condition of the Treasury and
the management of the financial affairs of
the State, I respectfully refer you to the
Reports of the Auditor General and
State Treasurer, in which the whole op-
erations of those departments are given
in detail.

About eighty-five thousand dollars was
levied last year for the support of the
State government, by a direct tax. This
is at the rate of 48-100ths of a mill upon
the dollar of valuation, and about ten or
twelve cents to the person of our popula-
tion.

It will not fail to attract your attention,
that the expenditures for the operations of
the State government exceed its fixed and
ordinary income, and to avoid taxation,
resort has been had, to meet the appor-
tions of the Legislature, to the princi-
pal of the University, Common School
and Swamp Lands, commonly known as
the Trust Funds, and upon which the
State pays the annual interest. I respec-
tfully submit for your consideration,
whether sound economy and correct
statesmanship, does not require that the
revenues of the State should meet its or-
dinary disbursements, and whether it will
not be necessary, to accomplish that ob-
ject, to increase the rate of taxation. A
State, like an individual, would feel far
more independent and able to accomplish
a much greater amount of public good, if
she were entirely relieved from debt.

A vigorous effort in the right direction, would
soon relieve us of a burden which revives
a painful recollection of youthful folly in
incurring a debt of more than two mil-
lions, from which we have derived little or
no benefit.

I respectfully refer you to the report
of the Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion, for a detailed statement in relation
to the condition of the various Education-
al Institutions of the State. The Uni-
versity, the Agricultural College, the
Normal School, and that still more use-
ful institution the Common School, are
all in a flourishing and satisfactory con-
dition, each indispensable, and endor-
sed still more and more in the hearts of the
people. It is believed that no State of
the same age and population with ours,
has exhibited the same liberality in the
construction of commodious school edif-
ices, and voluntary taxation of great se-
verity for the support of teachers and the
construction of School buildings, is no
uncommon thing among our people.

Wise and liberal appropriations, on your
part, to sustain such institutions as rely
upon your fostering care, will be, there-
fore, sure to receive the approbation of
a discriminating and enlightened consti-
tution.

The Revised Constitution of 1850 con-
templated the establishment of an Agri-
cultural College, and the Legislature of
1855 took the initiative in an enterprise,
which, I trust, will accomplish much for
the welfare of the State in the improve-
ment and elevation of its most valuable
class of citizens. The idea of combining
mental with physical training, and apply-
ing them to that great branch of labor
which produces our food, and which sup-
ports and sustains all other classes, is
worthy of the progressive spirit of the
age in which we live; and, if it succeeds,
we cannot estimate the beneficial results
which will flow from it.

The College was organized upon a new
farm, a year ago last May, and although
it has encountered unpropitious seasons
and other embarrassments, yet its success
has fully equalled the expectations of
those who had its management and con-
trol. It has been constantly filled by a
class of young men of industrious habits
and correct deportment, and whose rapid
advance in literary attainments, it is be-
lieved, are not excelled in any other in-
stitution. A bill passed the lower House
in Congress, at the last session, making
a liberal grant of the public lands for the
endowment of Agricultural Colleges.—
I trust you will lend your influence to se-
cure its passage through the other branch
of Congress at its present session. In a
few years, when the Agricultural Farm is
brought under cultivation and improve-
ment, it is believed that it will be nearly
or quite self-sustaining, but at present it
will need your support.

The number of children taught in our
Common Schools the last year was, one
hundred and seventy-three thousand five
hundred and fifty-nine; two thousand
three hundred and twenty-three male
teachers were employed, and four thou-
sand eight hundred and ninety-three fe-
males—and the total amount of teachers'
wages was \$543,118 71; the amount

of public money disbursed was \$107,-
395 12; the whole amount raised
by tax upon property in the districts was
\$916,558 26; the number of volumes in
the township libraries was one hundred
and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred
and seventy-seven. These figures are the
evidence of great public spirit in the
right direction, in a good cause.

I refer you to the report of the Com-
missioner of the Land Office for a detail-
ed account of the business of his depart-
ment. The number of acres of Swamp
Land sold the past year has been ninety-
seven thousand six hundred and twenty,
and brought \$122,287—of which \$67,-
511 73 have been received in cash. The
preference given to the actual settler has
worked advantageously and satisfactorily,
and new settlers are constantly seeking
homes upon these lands, many of which
are valuable.

The reports of the State Prison In-
spectors of the last as well as the pre-
sent year, contain many valuable sug-
gestions, to which I invite your examination.
As the State grows older, with the steady
increase of population, the administration
of justice has become more perfect, and
the punishment of crime much more cer-
tain than formerly. The increase of con-
victs has created a demand for increased
appropriations and expenditures to pro-
vide them with cells and shop room for
their labor.

The appropriations for that purpose
for the last two years were \$32,000, which
has been faithfully and judiciously ex-
pended.

It will be perceived that the whole
number of convicts on the 30th of No-
vember last was 473, and that the increase
during the last year has been 62. The
whole number confined since the estab-
lishment of the Prison is 1,521, of which
567, or more than one-third of the whole,
were from the county of Wayne.

The jail of Detroit is the common re-
ceptacle of those that are convicted of
petty offences, those that are charged
with crimes, as well as the more hardened
criminal. Not unfrequently, seventy or
eighty of all ages and conditions, and
degrees of moral turpitude, are huddled
together, and it is thus made the prepar-
atory school for the State Prison.

Society is much better employed in
preventing crime than in punishing it;
and I respectfully suggest that the es-
tablishment of a penitentiary, or work-
house in Detroit, where its inmates would
find employment, and be preserved from
contamination, would do much to prevent
the rapid increase of the inmates of the
State Prison, and save us the necessity of
building a new one in a few years.

The general depression in business has
lessened to a considerable extent the ear-
nings of the convicts; quite a number hav-
ing been out of employ; but the price
obtained for the labor of those contract-
ed, has been considerably enhanced with-
in the last four years, and the discipline
of the Prison perceptibly improved.—
When the buildings are complete, with
proper management and economy, I think
it should cease to be a burden on the
Treasury.

Accompanying this message, in a sepa-
rate document, is a list of the pardons
I have granted the past year, with the
reasons therefor annexed. As the num-
ber of prisoners increases, the application
for Executive clemency becomes more
frequent, and a considerable portion of the
time of the Governor is now required in
the investigation of these appeals for mercy.

I have endeavored to give them all a
patient and candid hearing, and although
I deemed it my duty to reject a large por-
tion of the applications, yet you will per-
ceive that the number of pardons grant-
ed is much larger than in any former year.

In most cases the pardon has been rec-
ommended by the Judge and prosecuting
officer who convicted them. In all cases
I have required a certificate of good con-
duct in prison, and where any habits of
intemperance had been acquired previous
to conviction, I have made it a condition
of the pardon that the recipient shall to-
tally abstain from the use of intoxicating
drinks.

From information that has reached me,
I have reason to believe that most of
those in whose behalf I have interfered,
are engaged in an earnest endeavor to
prove themselves worthy of the clemency
they have received.

The Legislature of 1855, made provi-
sion for the establishment of a House of
Correction for Juvenile Offenders, and on
the 2d of September, 1856, the buildings

were in such a state of completion that it
was opened and commenced its legitimate
and appropriate business. The number
received into the Institution since that
period is 78; and the number remaining
there at the date of the Report, on the
18th of November last, was 58.

I invite you to visit this Institution,
with a confident belief that any prej-
udices you may have imbibed against it will
disappear as you become familiar with
its workings.

Under its present management, it can-
not fail to exert a beneficent influence as
a school of reform. In addition to its
educational training, the boys are now
acquiring habits of industry, and becom-
ing fitted for usefulness in the world, by
learning a good trade. The reclamation
of the unfortunate juveniles of our State,
who are thrown upon the world with no
restraint to prevent their acquiring habits
of vice and crime, is an indication of the
christian spirit of the age, and is worthy
of our continued and zealous efforts.—
Seventy-six boys is the extent of the pre-
sent capacity of the building—it will
therefore hold but eighteen more. I can-
not doubt that you will make provisions
for an additional wing.

I am confident you will not fail to take
deep interest in the Reports of the offi-
cers and trustees of the Asylums. That
at Flint, for the deaf and dumb and blind
although the buildings are incomplete,
has been in successful operation since,
1854, and the whole number of pupils
connected with it since its organization, is
128—of whom 87 were deaf and dumb,
and 41 blind.

The whole number in attendance the
last year is 111; and under the superin-
tendence of the able, enthusiastic and de-
voted Mr. Fay and his assistants, they
have made creditable progress in the at-
tainment of that knowledge which is re-
quired under such peculiar disadvantages,
and which in its teachings, requires the
exercise of great patience and skill.—
Good progress has been made in the
completion of the buildings, and the ap-
propriations have been judiciously and
properly expended.

The State has suffered a severe loss in
the destruction, by fire, of the main build-
ing of the Asylum for the Insane at
Kalamazoo, a particular account of which
will be found in the Report. The pecuni-
ary loss, which is estimated at about
\$22,000, is considerable, but the delay
and embarrassment in providing for that
unfortunate class, whose appeals are ad-
dressed to the better feelings of humanity,
are far more to be regretted. Under the
circumstances, the Board of Trustees
have acted wisely in completing the wing;
and as soon as appropriations are made
to furnish the building, it will be ready
for the reception of ninety patients.

The Trustees and Building Commis-
sioners of both of these Institutions, are
deserving favorable mention for the strict
economy they have practiced in the ex-
penditure of the public interests. My
opinion of the urgent necessity of the
completion of these buildings, has been
freely expressed heretofore. The people
of Michigan are not unmindful of their
duty to these suffering and unfortunate
classes, and will freely submit to addition-
al taxation, if necessary, to make proper
provision for their improvement and re-
storation to usefulness.

The military spirit, which has been on
the decline for several years, seems to
have revived lately; and from the report
of the Adjutant General, it will be seen
that there are thirty-three well organized
independent companies of "well uniform-
ed, well disciplined, well drilled, citizen
soldiers," and that they ask a slight ap-
propriation at your hands to defray inci-
dental expenses. Standing armies in
time of peace are not in consonance with
republican institutions; but for their pro-
tection, safety and permanence, reliance
must always be placed upon the gallan-
try and patriotism of the militia. I re-
gard their ambition to excel, therefore, as
commendable, and their appeal to you to
sustain and sanction their efforts as just
and reasonable.

By the terms of the Act of the 14th
of February, 1857, disposing of